

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crockett.

VOL. I.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25 1866.

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THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

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TURNING THE TABLES.

Philemon Hayes and Fanny Ray had been
just three weeks married.
They sat at breakfast in their cozy dining-
room one fine morning in summer, totally
infatuated with each other. Neversuch hap-
piness as theirs before! The felicity of
Adam and his lady before they made the ac-
quaintance of the serpent, was not to be
mentioned in the same breath.

They kissed each other between every
cup of coffee, made a practice of embracing
at least twice—sometimes thrice—during
every meal. Just now, they were speaking
of disagreements. Some friends of theirs
had fallen out and refused to fall in again.

"We never will disagree, will we? Phil,
dear?" asked Mrs. Fanny.

"Disagree! will the heavens fall?" return-
ed Phil, tragically.

"I sincerely hope not. It would be decid-
edly disagreeable," laughed Fanny; "but
if I thought we should ever quarrel, and
have thoughts towards each other, I should be
tempted to terminate my existence!"

"My precious Fanny!" cried Phil, spring-
ing up and upsetting the toast plate on the
carpet, of which he was entirely oblivious in
his eagerness to get his arms around Fanny.
"My little foolish darling! as if we should
ever be so absurd! (a kiss.) May I be drawn
and quartered—another kiss—it ever I speak
one word that small cause a tear to fill the
divine eyes of my dearest—a third expo-
sion—Fanny!"

"O, how happy you make me, Phil! I
shall try so hard to be just the faithful, loving
wife you deserve. Now finish your breakfast
dearly. The toast will be growing cold.
And oh, Phil! did you notice Mrs. Smith's
horrid new bonnet last night? I declare! it
destroyed all my pleasure in the music! I
do wish people who will wear such taste-
ful bonnets would stay at home from those
delightful bonnets would stay at home from
those delightful concerts!"

"So do I, Fanny! I noticed the ugly thing
the moment we entered the hall! Blue
flowers and pink ribbons, and she dark as a
Creole!"

"No, my love, the flowers were green—
Green and blue look so much alike by gas
light."

"I know they do, but I noticed it so par-
ticular that I could not be deceived. Blue
especially light blue—looks fearfully on a
dark complexioned person!"

"So it does, Phil! I quite agree with you,
dear! But the flowers were not blue, they
were green! I saw them at Mrs. Gray's shop
before they were purchased."

"My dearest Fanny, of course you think
yourself right my love, but I have a very
good eye for color, and I noticed these flow-
ers with great attention. Blue anemones
with yellow centres."

"Green hibiscus with white centres, my
dear Phil. Very pretty for a light skinned
woman, but horrid for a brunette!"

"Why, Fanny! how absurd! As if I
could not determine a color when I studied
it half the evening!"

"But it was gas-light, my love. It
would look altogether different by day light.
It was such a pale green."

"It was such a pale blue. I remember,
I thought of the sky before a storm."

"And I thought of the sea. It was nearly
a sea green!"

"Why, Fanny! ridiculous! It was sky
blue!"

"How you do contradict me; my dear
Philemon. It was a very light green."

"And I insist it was blue!"

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I mean to tell you, you are mistaken!"

"Which amounts to the same thing!"

"You make the application, Mrs. Hayes."

"Mr. Philemon Hayes!"

"Fanny!"

"I say it was green, sir!"

"And I say it was blue, so there!"

"You are a wretch, Phil! a real mean,

heartless wretch!" and Fanny pushed back
her plate angrily.

"And you are an opinionated, self-willed
woman!" and Phil, in his agitation, upset
his coffee, scalding the cat's back and him-
self at the same time.

"The dence!" cried he, rubbing his red
fingers with his handkerchief. "I wish I'd
never seen a woman!"

"What's that, sir?"

"Confound the women! They're a curse
to the world!"

"You brute!" cried Mrs. Hayes, now thor-
oughly incensed—"take that!" and seizing
the plate of muffins she took aim at Phil's
head, but being a woman, her aim was not
so accurate as it might have been, and the
plate went through the window smashing in
the new life of Fizz James Jones, who was
passing; and the muffins were scattered in
wild confusion about the room.

Phil was indignant. He laid his hand on
the poker.

"If I did not scorn to strike a woman—" he
began.

"Oh, strike!" exclaimed Fanny, "it will
only be in peace with your other conduct.
Don't let any notions of honor restrain you
because you never had any."

"Fanny, beware! you may try me too
far."

"I'll go home to pa, that I will. You in-
human monster, you!"—"I'll be divorced
from you this very day. So there!" and the
plate of ham made a journey after the
muffins.

Just at that moment, Phil's uncle John, a
shrewd old fellow, appeared on the scene.
He surveyed the group with an anxious
twinkle of the eye.

"What's the matter, Fanny? Anything
gone wrong?" he inquired.

"Gone wrong! Matter enough! Oh,
uncle John, he's a wretch, and he set out to
strike me with a poker."

"And she threw a plate of muffins and
the ham at me!"

"He's a monster, uncle John, I'll be di-
vored from him this very day. He's worse
than a savage!"

"So he is," cried uncle John, entering
warmly into the spirit of the thing. "So he
is," stripping off his coat, "and I'll settle the
matter at once. You stand back, Fanny; I'll
give him such a thrashing as he'll be
likely to remember. Striking his wife with
a poker, indeed! I'll rectify matters!" and
uncle John grasped the long-handled feather
duster and flourished it threateningly around
the head of his nephew.

"There, sir, take that! and that! and
that!" exclaimed he, bringing down the
feathers on the shoulders of the amazed
Phil. "Fanny, my dear, I'll not leave a
bone of him whole."

Fanny's round blue eyes had been grow-
ing larger and larger—and now her indigna-
tion burst.

"John Hayes!" screamed she; "you're a
heathen, an old meddling vagabond. Let
Phil alone! He's my dear, dear husband,
and you've no business to touch him. He's
an angel! He never intended to strike
me. Be still striking him, or you'll be sorry
yet!" and Fanny seized the broom from be-
hind the door and prepared to do battle.

"Stand back!" cried uncle John, "he's a
monster and deserves death. The man who
would threaten to strike a woman ought to
be hung."

Fanny's eyes blazed—she flew at uncle
John with the spite of a tigress, and the
way the trio went round the room was worth
witnessing. Uncle John after Phil with the
duster, and Fanny after uncle John with the
broom.

Phil made a spring for the window, but
there was a whatnot in the way, and getting
his legs entangled in that, he brought the
whole concern to the floor, ambrotypes,
books, vases, rare china, and a hundred
charished curiosities, were involved in di-
rect ruin.

Phil went down with the other things,
uncle John stumbled over him, and Fanny
only saved herself by seizing the bell cord,
which brought her two servants speedily on
the spot.

Of course they took Phil and uncle John
for house-breakers, and if Fanny's explana-
tions had not been enforced by sundry touch-
es of her broomstick, these consequences might
have been serious.

The first moment of calm was seized up-
on by the young couple to embrace each
other.

"My angel Fanny!"

"My precious Phil!" and then followed a
series of explosions like the bursting of a
series of beer bottles.

And uncle John left the house during this
interesting performance, still firmly of the
opinion that the surest way of reconciling a
wife to her husband is to get a third per-
son to help her abuse him.

GOOD SALARIES.—The salary of the new-
ly appointed Chief Baron of the Exche-
quer in England is \$35,000 a year. The
other judges have \$25,000 each, with the
exception of the Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas has, \$35,000 a year.

An Indiana school teacher attempted
to chastise a female scholar, when a
young fellow threatened to shoot him,
whereupon the master drew his own pis-
tol and shot the boy, who returned the fire,
hitting his mark. Both were badly wound-
ed.

Poetry.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing.
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one bright gifts of Heaven,
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.
Every hour that flees so slowly,
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If I set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor thy daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.
Hours are golden links, God's tokens,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

Household Words.

A VERY COURTEOUS WIDOW.—Some
hundred years later, we find a Sir John
Salisbury, of Diwenny Hall, marrying a
ward of Queen Elizabeth's, Katherine, of
Baryne, then only fourteen years old. She
was an heiress and a descendant in the
fifth generation from Owen Tudor and the
Princess Katherine, of France. On Sir
John's death, in 1567, his widow followed
him to the grave, and in going to church
was escorted by Sir Richard Doughty, the
owner of the property in the neighborhood,
formerly in the service of Sir Thomas
Gresham, and at that time a very eminent
merchant. In returning home from the
burial, she was attended by a young gen-
tleman of property, named Morris Wynn.
He perceived the widow to be not very in-
conceivable, and fired by her charms, pro-
fited by the opportunity to whisper a tale
of love into her ears, and finally asked her
to be his wife. She, by no means startled
at this oddity-time proposal, civilly decline
his offer, saying that she accepted a simi-
lar one from Doughty on her way to church
but, probably, observing young Wynn to
be much cast down at her refusal, and be-
ing a large hearted, companionable wo-
man, she sought to console the rejected
lover by the assurance that if she survived
Doughty, Wynn should be her third hus-
band. This promise she duly kept when,
three years later, she was a second time
a widow. Again, a third time, did she out-
live her husband, and a fourth time became
a wife, marrying Mr. Edward Thelwall,
also a Denbighshire man. This husband
survived her. So numerous and influential
were the descendants of this Katherine, of
Baryne, that she was long known by the
title of Mam Cymry or mother of Wales.

The Portland Press says that last
week some men fishing for porgies off Se-
guin with nets, captured a huge turtle of
the African species whose flippers had
become entangled in the net. He was taken
on board the vessel and brought to
Portland. It is judged that he weighs
more than twelve hundred pounds. Some
twelve or fifteen years since a vessel was
wrecked in that vicinity, with an African
turtle on that weighed three hundred
pounds. There is no doubt but the cap-
tured one is the same fellow, as he has
been seen occasionally ever since she
was wrecked: He has improved his time
by growing so that when in the water it
took four men to manage him, with a
cord tied to each flipper.

The Montgomery Mail, is evi-
dently disloyal to the negroes and Rump, for
it salutes the petted Freedmen's Bureau
thus: "The President being against you,
the press turning against you, Generals
Steadman and Fullerton doing you with
vermifuge, and the negroes being against
you, we say affectionately, 'Git!'"

Three important events occurred in
Europe on the first anniversary of the bat-
tle of Waterloo. On that day Prussia
made a declaration of war against Austria,
and Italy followed her example. And it
was on the same day that the British
Ministry sustained a humiliating defeat on
the reform bill.

A BEAR IN A BED ROOM.—On Thurs-
day night a tame bear which is kept by
the proprietor of the Cambre House, got
loose from his kennel and started on an
exploring expedition through the premises.
Finding a door open, Bruin entered, and
made his way through the house. In pass-
ing through the hall, he came in contact
with one of the servant girls, en dishabille,
who supposing that he was bent on mis-
chief, fled, screaming into a bed-room
close at hand. Bruin seeming to appre-
ciate a joke, pursued her closely, and took
his stand in the door. The girl, seeing
retreat cut off, crept under the bed to hid
from the monster. The inmate of the couch,
a lady, being awakened by the screams of
the girl, and seeing Bruin making his
way toward the bed, started up in a hurry,
completing her toilet in a more expedi-
tious manner, we venture to say, than she
had ever done in her life before, and ad-
ded her screams to those of the girl. The
bear commenced a charge upon the fair
one, evidently in a sportive mood. By a
dexterous flank movement he concerned
them both, and raising himself
upon his hind legs, he looked intently
into their faces, as if to say: "What do
you think now; my dear?" By this time
nearly the whole house was aroused, and
came to the rescue of the besieged.
Bruin was seized by some of the mascu-
line gender and taken to his kennel, while
the frightened women were taken care of
by the female portion of the house. They
blushed at having been seen in so scanty
an apparel, and afterwards laughed at the
senselessness of their fright.—Milwaukee
Sentinel.

A correspondent at Athens Ten-
nessee, gives the following description
of what he styles the largest girl in the
world; "She lives at Sweet-water, Ten-
nessee, weighs one hundred and twenty-
five pounds, and is named Alice Leroy
Leather. She is five years old, blue eyes,
dark haired, rosy cheeked, quick spoken,
and has a beautiful countenance." Her
father was killed in the Union army at
Resaca. The little sweet monster is no
show, but is a remarkably well developed
specimen of Young America.

A decidedly ridiculous failure to
communicate correct intelligence that
was, when the London operator un-
dertook to tell the Glasgwians of the
grand smash-up of the big house of Pete
& Betts, and astonished the Scotchmen
with the announcement of the "failure
of potatoes and beets—nine million
pounds."

"Husband I hope you have no objection
to my being weighed?"

Certainly not, my dear; but why do
you ask that question?"

"Only to see if you would let me have
my own weigh once."

A provost marshal writes: One of the
protest guard brought a colored man
into the office, charged with stealing
water-melons. As he was being sent
away I said to him: "I hope, Tom, that
I may never see you here again."

He turned to me with a peculiar,
shrewd expression, and said:

"You wouldn't ha' seen me dis timej
cap'n, if de sogers hadn't a fotch me."

A dutchman's definition of square
party politics: "Anybody which votes
for somebody what not gets elected mit
a chinnynne convention ish not no
Democrat, py cot."

Fifteen wagons have passed through
Cottonwood, Kansas eastward bound, car-
rying seventeen families, making about 80
persons, big and little, who have deserted
Brigham Young's quarters. Among the
pilgrims was one Dr. Bates, a man of con-
siderable notoriety, who has served Mor-
mondom for thirty-two years. He has
been Chief Clerk of the Twelve Apostles
at Nauvoo, Ill., and while at Salt Lake he
was one of Brigham Young's secretaries

A returned Californian, of the name
of Streeter, deposited \$1 000 in a barrel
of beans, and hid it in a barn in Ellington
township, about six miles from Quincy,
Ill., fearing it would be stolen. The barn
took fire and 1,500 bushels of corn were
burned, and the money went with it, the
barrel of beans being a rather poor bank
of deposit.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL'S P O S-
TION.—An editorial in the New York Trib-
une of Friday says:

Does A. W. Randall, Postmaster Gen-
eral remember a recent conversation he had
with a prominent Union man of this State?
Does he remember that he explicitly threat-
ened civil war unless the Union majority
yielded to the policy of the President?
Does he remember his threat that, if his
opposition continued, the President would
recognize the minority of Congress and the
Southern claimants of seats as the true
Congress? Does he remember that he has
asserted the President would maintain the
authority of this false Congress by force?

PARDONED REBELS.—There is much
force and truth in the following extract
from a speech recently delivered in
Washington City, by Gov. Hamilton,
of Texas:

"These, my fellow-citizens, are truths, and
we must meet them as truths. What, then,
must be done? We are in the midst of an-
other great struggle. The war has closed, but
here are the people who were engaged in the re-
bellion, the occasion of the war, not repentant,
not humbled, not giving utterance to expressions
of regret for the past, not tendering to the Gov-
ernment the assurances of fidelity to it—their
readiness to bow with submission to the lawful
authority of the Government—nothing of the
kind. Twelve months ago, in terror they were
asking, in view of the impending evil
over them, 'What in the name of God
will you accord to us? We are willing to do
anything on earth if you will let us live here.'
I said: 'Certainly, if you behave yourselves,
and prove good, worthy citizens, and, will
take the necessary oath; the Government is a
magnanimous, generous, merciful Government,
and it will not drive you out.' Finding after
awhile that no one was to be hurt, they began
to get over their scare, and would say, 'What
is the use of our taking the d-d oath. I do
not believe anybody is to be hurt. My prop-
erty is not taken; there are no United States
courts in session, no judgments of condemna-
tion against either my person or property, and
what is the use of being frightened and being
so humble. Let us go up to this provisional
Governor—those who are embraced in the am-
nesty proclamation—and get his endorsement
for a pardon, and when we get your pardon
then we can say what we please.'"

So true it is that the old couplet holds
good—

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

If these unrepentant traitors are to be
allowed to govern this country, then were
battle's fought and sacrifices made in
vain by the friends of the national govern-
ment, and it might as well be proclaimed
that the restoration of the Union, of
which we hear so much, is a delusion
and a cheat. There can be no Union,
with copperheads in power in the national
councils, and Southern traitors lording
it over Southern Union men. Such a
thing might be called a Union, but it
would be a libel on the dead and a burn-
ing shame to those who survive. We
want no such Union. It was bad
enough to be obliged to bear the rule of
Jefferson Davis when he had the forms of
a Confederacy, but it would be worse to
be governed, insulted, and oppressed by
the minions of Davis, in the Union and
under the federal Constitution.—*Rat.
Standard*

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave so-
ciety a ruined character, a wretched ex-
ample, and a memory that will soon perish.
I leave to my parents, during the rest
of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity
in a feeble and desperate state, can sustain.
I leave to my brother and sister as much
mortification and injury as I could well
bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life
of wretchedness and shame to weep over,
and a premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of our chil-
dren poverty, ignorance, a low character
and remembrance that their father was
drunkard.

"Pompey are you willing to be dam-
ned if it should be the Lord's will?" in-
quired a pious friend. "O, yes, massa,
and more too; I am willing you be damned
too, massa!" replied Pompey.

They manage things funny in California
—military funerals, for instance. After
burying the deceased, the band comes
back and serenades the widow.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.
R. W. LOGAN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1866.

Errata.—The date of our paper on the outside should be 22nd instead of the 25th.

Last Monday a portion of the citizens of this County met at this place in response to a call for a mass meeting to appoint delegates to the Hendersonville Convention to be held next Saturday, after some consultation there being so few present, it was deemed not expedient to appoint delegates to the Convention and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

We learn that Mr. James McKesson, shot and killed Mr. Robert Tate, at Morganton a few days since we have not been able to learn the particulars of the affair.

Don't fail to read the new advertisements in this week's paper.

Maj. Erwin has a good variety of goods suited to the wants of the Country give him a call and we are satisfied he will make it to your interest to buy from him, as the man that advertises liberally is sure to sell cheap, we shall not hesitate to recommend him to the patronage of all who desire cheap goods and goods that are goods. See his advertisement.

Dr. Smith offers drugs and medicines at wholesale. He is well known here and we would advise our friends of the medical profession to give him a trial and we have no doubt but that they will get goods as cheap as from any other establishment.

Mr. Womach announces himself a candidate for the auctioneering patronage of the county we are well acquainted with Brooks and are satisfied that if gab will do any good that he will succeed. Try him.

Mr. Carpenter advises his creditors to walk up and pay up their old indebtedness and save cost.

See also advertisement of Turners Almanac, and Circular to the people, E. Graham Haywood.

See notice of L. P. Erwin, calling for Settlement of the indebtedness to Homesly & Erwin.

We hope to be able to publish the vote in full by counties in our next paper. We learn by a letter from Raleigh that the vote, as for as head from, gives a majority of 2142 for Rejection, with twenty seven counties to hear from Nineteen of these are Western Counties, which we think will give a small majority for Ratification.

For The Star.

Mr. Editors.—I believe there is a time for all things, and now is the time for every person to commence to economize, for it is certain that the drouth has cut short the crops, to such an extent, that I am of the opinion that not more than two-thirds of the present inhabitants will be able to survive another year, without great suffering and perhaps starvation in some instances. Therefore I desire to make a few suggestions to the people and let them be taken for what they are worth.

Sir, the first thing that ought to claim the attention of every head of a family, is to economize in every way possible, to do this every person who has a farm should have the last ear of corn taken care of, every pod of peas picked and saved, and every person who has no farm or has a small one and cannot employ himself profitably during the fall season should seek to obtain employment with those who have raised these articles in abundance, and those who have plenty had better take work for it now than to see their neighbors starve next year. I do not think it wise or that it shows a benevolent spirit for any farmer to sell his grain out of the mouths of his starving neighbors. I have thought much on this subject and people can do with but little meat and I think that as little pork ought to be fattened as will barely do and leave the corn for bread, if persons who have peas in an abundance would allow the poorer class of people to pick on the shares it would help them very much. I see there is a great many made and making, and if those persons who have plenty and to spare would feed more roughness and less corn, especially through the fall and winter months, the mules and horses can do on very little grain, all the hay, fodder and tops should be saved carefully, and every person should make his calculation and see how much it will take to do his family until another crop can be made. I remember to have heard quite a number of times during the war that these are times that try men's souls now, but I give it as my judgment that the suffering this season is not the tenth part of what we shall experience next. The grain should be saved for bread, and every person that has a surplus of fat cattle that will consume any grain should kill them and fatten the fewer hogs. There should be a system to this effect carried on throughout the country and especially in our county.

I advise the head of every family to make his or her calculation as to what it will require to support another year and go to work now to save it or to procure it and not wait until next summer to work for or to buy it. I would advise further all such as have but few encumbrances to make arrangements and move to where there is plenty of grain and provisions, for it is much better to go to a place where it will be undertaken to buy and

bring the grain here without money to pay for it.

I would here give the freedmen a piece of friendly advice and that is this, as they in general, have but little, having commenced only about a year ago for themselves, that every one that can should move at once to East Tennessee or Eastern North Carolina where provisions are and will be more plentiful and much cheaper than they are in this up country. And money is and will be more plentiful in those sections than here. We had a little money on hand at the surrender but taxes and the goods from the stores have drained the country.

This is all as the matter now stands, now if when it should commence raining, there should come a heavy freshet and destroy much of the bottom corn, it will be impossible for more than half of the present population to remain in the county, without danger of starving. There is less vegetables made than has ever been known, sweet potatoes are a failure the drouth has continued so long, that but few have sown turnips, and if sown they will not produce without rain, cabbage is also a failure.

Next year will be no time to beg, for those who would be willing to give, will not be more than able to live and make another crop, and in order for those who have been helped shall not be disappointed they should go to work at once to provide and lay up for another year, probably they can find no one, or but few who can help themselves.

It is said that Providence will provide, Providence will provide, but the means placed in our power must be used, and even now much of the corn that is suffering for want of rain, could be watered from the creeks and branches, I have tried it and I have seen it tried, and I assure the farmers that nothing would profit them more than to take all hands and turn branches and creeks on to their corn and meadow lands, in twenty-four hours they will see an improvement in the appearance of the corn. It is worth an experiment, try it.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Convention assembled in the wigwam at 12.30 P. M. Mr. Randall opened the Convention, saying:

"Gentlemen—I have to announce that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm into this Convention."

This announcement was greeted with great applause by the entire audience.

At this moment, Maj. Gen. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of the delegations, marched in, arm in arm—banners flying and music playing. Shout after shout, spontaneous and general, rent the air, and tears filled the eyes of delegates and spectators.

Gen. John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman. In accepting the position he said:

"I regard this as a convention of no ordinary character—not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose the convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the State of the Union and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results."

"It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787—[applause]—the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as, we trust, by the fearful trials which it has encountered and overcome. Applause."

"Ten States have yet no representatives in the Legislature of this country, and it is this wrong we have come here to protest against and as much in our power to redress. When the President of the United States declared that the war had ceased, all the States had a right of representation. The exaction of new conditions was subversive of our national liberty and dangerous to the public peace. Long applause. Is this the Government our fathers fought to establish or which we had fought to maintain? He trusted that in the deliberations of the Convention the main idea would be to change the present complex of Congress, to purify the Republic, and bring it back to its original standard—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States." Applause.

After the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions and organization the Convention adjourned till tomorrow at noon. Senator Doolittle has been nominated on the Committee of Organization as permanent chairman.

Vallandigham sent a letter to the Ohio delegation declining to go into the Convention. It will be read before that body to-morrow.

Salt Lake must be a remarkable place, according to the correspondent of a Texas paper. The waters not only cure all manner of diseases, but emit a gas which it is contemplated to light the neighborhood. A stove funnel, into the end of which a tube had been inserted, having been placed over the water where the gas escaped, and a lighted match applied, a jet of fire was emitted which burned as a kerosene lamp.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the Amended Constitution.

Counties.	Ratification.	Rejection
Alamance,	139	429
Alexander,	230	129
Alleghany,	—	—
Anson,	4	528
Ashe,	—	—
Beaufort,	148	330
Bertie,	—	—
Bladen,	—	—
Brunswick,	360	256
Buncombe,	276	201
Burke,	353	158
Cabarras,	—	—
Caldwell,	3	206
Camden,	327	40
Carteret,	137	145
Caswell,	645	34
Catawba,	442	782
Chatham,	—	—
Cherokee,	—	—
Chowan,	—	—
Cleveland,	273	32
Columbus,	—	—
Craven,	62	665
Cumberland,	132	304
Currituck,	—	—
Davidson,	—	—
Davie,	158	169
Duplin,	—	—
Edgecombe,	—	—
Forsythe,	639	2 60
Franklin,	18	525
Gaston,	—	—
Gates,	—	—
Granville,	—	—
Greene,	—	—
Guilford,	—	—
Halifax,	—	—
Harnett,	120	266
Haywood,	—	—
Henderson,	—	—
Hertford,	—	—
Hyde,	—	—
Iredell,	685	130
Jackson,	—	—
Johnston,	441	156
Jones,	22	114
Lenoir,	354	73
Lillington,	—	—
Lincoln,	397	16
Macon,	257	4
Madison,	—	—
Martin,	71	111
McDowell,	—	—
Mecklenburg,	277	144
Montgomery,	—	—
Moore,	—	—
Nash,	79	349
New Hanover,	70	585
Northampton,	6	367
Onslow,	19	273
Orange,	392	494
Pasquotank,	48	269
Perquimans,	136	107
Person,	105	397
Pitt,	31	547
Polk,	—	—
Randolph,	—	—
Richmond,	—	—
Robeson,	—	—
Rockingham,	55	328
Rowan,	—	—
Rutherford,	806	46
Sampson,	—	—
Stanly,	199	340
Stokes,	—	—
Surry,	—	—
Tyrrell,	—	—
Union,	—	—
Wake,	707	347
Watauga,	—	—
Wayne,	51	602
Wilkes,	870	109
Wilson,	52	333
Yadkin,	629	226
Yancey,	—	—

Gov. Brown, of Ga., on the Philadelphia Convention.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a letter to a friend in relation to the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded more conservative and Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the North, and therefore the best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed."

—Some of the British Journals are speculating upon the extraordinary gravitation of gold from London to Paris. In the latter city there is in the Bank of France alone £27,000,000, and much of the specie sent from New York has found its way to Paris.

The public debt statement will show a further reduction during the last two months of about twenty-six millions of dollars. Twenty-three millions of the remaining twenty-six millions of certificates of indebtedness have been redeemed during the last month. The statement also shows that seven-thirtieths are rapidly being converted into five twentys.

The window glasses for A. T. Stewart's New York residence, it is said, will cost over \$50,000.

Texas papers think there will be an average crop in that State, although the worm has appeared in some places. Wheat and corn fair.

The effects of Capt John N. Maffitt, who commanded the rebel steamer Florida, have been sold at auction by the U. S. Marshal at St. Paul, Minnesota.

A dispatch received at Washington says it is doubtful whether the Hon. A. H. Stephens will attend the Philadelphia Convention or not.

THE CONVENTION.

The telegraphic accounts from the Philadelphia Convention are so full as to leave little to be added so far as results go, and yet not sufficiently so to justify critical comment. The reports all concur in representing the overwhelming predominance of a harmonizing spirit.

Perhaps the most noticeable incident is the abstinence of Fernando Wood and C. L. Vallandigham from pressing their claims to membership in the Convention, in the interest of the harmony of the body, and for the purpose of conciliating the more prejudiced of the Republicans. It is certainly no compliment to the good sense of these latter that the sacrifice should be necessary. And despite their exaction, may becaen of it, Messrs. Wood and Vallandigham are not only not disconnected from the Convention, but connected with it in as eminent and peculiar degree,—just as Curtius is the hero of the Roman story which tells of the healing of the breach in the forum. If the favor these gentlemen was considered a taint to the Convention, the wisdom which asked them to signalize their devotion by martyrdom and thus take the place of special honor is rather of the invisible sort. It would have been in every view more decent to have made no objection to their membership.

The report which we have of the speech of Gov. Orr, and the anticipated action of the Convention as stated by the correspondents, leave also room to fear that the heresies of the Call are to be endorsed, and declared the creed and platform of the Conservatives of the country. If this shall be so, the result will be due to the timid halting policy of the meetings which appointed delegates. For ourselves we will not embrace heresy on whatever authority it may be commended, and shall, in the case supposed, be compelled to limit support of the Convention to cooperation in its great aims, not concurrence in its particular declarations.—Rich, Enquirer.

What Manufacturers Can Do.

McQueen, a celebrated statistician, in his account of the annual wealth and income of England, at the time he made up his compend, illustrates with great force what manufactures can do towards the prosperity of a country. It appears from his statistics that the value of the soil devoted to agriculture, embraced at that time twenty six forty-thirds of the wealth of the whole kingdom, and that its value was twelve times greater than all the capital invested in manufactures and commerce—these latter, including her ships, being only one eighteenth of her national wealth. The agricultural capital was £3,311,000,000, producing 12 per cent. profit, while the manufacturing capital, £218,000,000, produced 120 per cent. profit.

Commencing upon these facts, the New York Tribune says that this little capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories and mines, has swollen the farming capital of little England to the gigantic sum of £3,314,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheat growing Poland, which only grows wheat and buys goods instead of making them.

Our object in bringing these figures before our readers is to impress them with the great necessity of embarking in manufacturing enterprises as a powerful agency in the resuscitation of their fortunes. In England, the manufactures have doubled and trebled her population and sustained her immense commerce.

The same cause can produce like results at the South, yea to a fourfold degree because her soil and climate are unequalled by any country on the face of the globe. And now, when a new system of labor has to be introduced, when hostile legislation is taxing her raw materials, it is the time, above all times, to enter upon that new field of enterprise, which will not only secure the labor she requires, but which, in the manufacture and sale of her own products, will as if by magic, restore her not only to former prosperity, but to wealth and greatness. The people of the South should consider these things.

Columbia Phoenix

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Carpenter, S. C. C., Mr. JOHN C. CARPENTER to Miss LITTLE A. HAYNES, both of this county.

On the 14th inst., by Elder J. R. Bowman, Mr. JAMES A. CHILTON to Miss SARAH KING, all of this county.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in McDowell County, N. C., on the 13th inst., JOHN F. REE, eldest son of Isaac D. and Elizabeth A. D. Reel, after a protracted illness of four weeks, aged 18 years 8 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery-Ware, Cutlery, Notions, &c.,

AT THE **Cheap Cash Store.**

To be Sold for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

MY stock consists of

Granville Shirting, Onaburgs, Hickory Shirting, Denims, Duck, Delaines, Jaconets, Muslins, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Ticking, Table-cloths, Covers, Cotton, Knitting Yarn, Slate Jeans, Broad Cloths, Balmorals, Crash, Shawls, Jeans, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

Hair, Tooth, Coat, Shaving, Blacking and Varnish Brushes, Pins, Needles, Knitting Pins, Bag and Mattress Needles, Pocket Memorandum Books, Netts, Combs of every description, Fish Lines, Hooks, Buttons, Patent Thread, Buckles, Belts, Ribbons, Pencils, Tweezers, Neckties, Perfumery, Hair Pins, Shoe-Thread, Umbrellas, Fans, Shirt Bosoms, Veils, Dress-Cord, Tapes, Butterflies, Linen and Paper Collars, and Guffs, Silk, Tapes, Steel Pens, Laces, Elastic Frills, Corsets, Pocket Knives and Sewing Birds, Tobacco Bags, Snuff Boxes, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Scrub Brushes, Coffee Mills, Chest Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Door Latches, Hump & Staples, Sad Irons, Handbells, Slaters, Carpenter Rules, Squares, Bells, Gimblets, Files, Hammers, Axes, Steel, Borax, Hoes, Awls, Snuffers, Brass Foscotts, Spoons, Brass Hooks and Rings, Butcher Knives, Shoe Knives, Carvers, Thermometers, Razors and Strops, Lamps, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar Dishes, Deep and Flat Dishes, Pitchers, Croets, Jugs, Jars, Crockes, &c.

TIN WARE.

Buckets, Coffee Pots, Measures, Funnels, Milk-Pans, Cups, Strainers, Dippers, Trumpets, Lanterns, Plates and Pie-Pans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superior Green and Black Tea, Starch, Mustard, Cloves, Glue, Madder, Snuff, Lampblack, Extract of Logwood, Ink Powders, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Paregoric, Peppermint, Bateman's Drops, Vin de Rouge, &c., &c.

And a variety of other goods to be sold for Cash or any kind of Marketable Produce. aug. 22-tf. L. P. ERWIN.

Notice,

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of HOMESLY & ERWIN, are requested to settle their accounts. By a prompt attention to this notice they will oblige us and save cost. aug. 22-tf. L. P. ERWIN.

THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE.

Address Care McKesson & Robbins, 91 & 93 Fulton Street, New York. aug. 22-tf.

Come Up & Pay Up!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Undersigned by Note or Account prior to April, 1865, are hereby requested to come forward and pay One-fifth or One-tenth of their indebtedness as provided for in the late Stay Law and save cost, as I am determined to have what is due me if I can get it. Early attention to this notice will save cost. aug. 22-tf J. H. CARPENTER.

Auction

THE Undersigned public as Auctioneer from any portion reasonable. aug. 25-tf.

Turner's

FOR Those wanting and in at once. enlarged and improved once if you want orders by turn. S. Cranston & Farrar, aug. 22-tf.

Cir

TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned press, a volume of many years, use on Chronology in Classical Chronology tended to be a collection of dates and author's aim has been of chronology, containing laws and facts of the

The first part treating the dates of the week, the month, used in computing the ing the Almanac; the character and various especially among the

Under the second containing the dates they occurred; the a tant era whose epoch important epochs as employed at different nations, including the and the actual dates events in classical c

Under the third d ead the epochs and sketch of the chronol the principles of the pilled to dates, and t art which have been

The author belie executed upon this contain very much useful and profitable public, but also to the acquisition of cling; and history w it must always be th in times of revolution such as our country

The contribution the Southern States American literature and, for the most part of fiction and some past efforts; and, the very excellent the edition of Caesar for the press, by C very best of their chlen under our observ more favorable circ their author that his ion which he merite ful literature are o Under such circu some confidence, pr

The author prop tion. The cost of hundred dollars, or about two hundred will be brought out our best American and binding. The will be \$2 50.

Persons desiring cate with the underscription lists will of business in Raleigh. Subscription essential to the suc

Editors who will sections and forward taining it to the au copy of the book.

The volume will the publisher as soe at all assured, and a few weeks therea E.

August 2, 1866

HEREBY fore ding for a Not W. Crawford for was bought by J. H. the said J. H. Bra refuses to settle. Aug. 8-3*

ALL Persons Bartlett & G ward and make or the debts will Officer for collect -O. B by R. Mod Aug. 1-tf.

ments

Ware,

is,

Store. COUNTRY

Hickory Shirt,
Jackets,
Ties,
Shirts,
Suits,
Trunks,
Cases,
&c., &c.

Blacking and
Knitting
Needles,
Books,
every
thing

ery,
Thread,
Bosoms,
Butterflies,
and Guffs,
Elastic
and Sewing
Boxes, &c., &c.,
UTLERY.

Coffee Mills,
Hinges,
Door Latches,
Sad Irons,
Slaters,
Squares,
Sambles,
hamers,
Steel,
es,

Knives,
ometers, Razors,
&c., &c.,
Y.

Flat Dishes.

E.
Coffee Pots,
Funnels,
Cups,
Appers,
terns,
ans.

EOUS.
Tea, Starch,
Madder, Snuff,
Logwood,
Oil, Sweet
Paregoric
Drops,

to be sold for
ble Produce.
P. ERWIN.

ce,

to the firm of
N, are requested
prompt attention
us and save cost.
P. ERWIN.

TH, M. D.,
ES, &c.,

A L E.

h Robbins,
Fulton Street,
New York.

Pay Up!!

to the Undersigned
for to April, 1865,
as forward and pay
their indebtedness
Pay Law and save
to have what is due
tention to this no.

ARPENTER.

Auctioneering.

THE Undersigned offers his services to the public as Auctioneer, and will attend to calls from any portion of the County. Terms reasonable.
A. B. WOMAUH.
Aug. 25-11.

Turner's Almanac, FOR 1867.

Will be ready about the 1st of September. Those wanting advertising pages should send in at once. The Almanac will be enlarged and improved. Send in your orders at once if you want them filled early, as I shall fill orders by turn. Send orders to the care of Branson & Farrar, at the N. G. Bookstore, Aug. 22-41. H. D. TURNER.

Circular.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned has now ready for the press, a volume, the result of the lucubrations of many years, entitled "A Short Treatise on Chronology in General and Especially on Classical Chronology." The work is not intended to be a chronological chart, nor yet a collection of dates and synchronic table. The author's aim has been to prepare a "Horn Book" of chronology, containing the leading principles, laws and facts of that science.

The first part treats of measuring time and adjusting its various divisions; the second of fixing the dates of historical events and arranging them in order; and third, of miscellaneous matters important to the chronologist.

Under the first division are discussed the day, the week, the month, the year and certain cycles used in computing the civil calendar and preparing the Almanac; the origin, history, nature, character and various sub-divisions of each, especially among the ancients.

Under the second division the methods of ascertaining the dates of events or the time when they occurred; the actual dates of some important eras whose epochs are disputed; the most important epochs and eras which have been employed at different times and by different nations, including those which are still in use; and the actual dates of the most prominent events in classical chronology.

Under the third and last division are considered the epochs and eras of less importance; a sketch of the chronology of India and of China; the principles of the art of mnemotechny as applied to dates, and the different system of that art which have been propounded.

The author believes that a work successfully executed upon this plan, thought it may not contain very much that is new, cannot but be useful and profitable, not only to the reading public, but also to the youth of our country, in the acquisition of classical and historical learning; and history will be the study of thoughtful men in times of revolution and great political changes such as our country is at present undergoing.

The contributions of North Carolina, and of the Southern States of the Union generally, to American literature, have heretofore been few, and, for the most part worthless. A few works of fiction and some fugitive poems include our past efforts; and, with the exception of the very excellent Latin Grammar, and the edition of Caesar's Commentaries, prepared for the press by Col. Bingham—works the very best of their character which have ever fallen under our observation, and which, under more favorable circumstances, will yet win for their author that high reputation in his profession which he merits—our contributions to useful literature are of the very humblest character. Under such circumstances, this book is, with some confidence, presented for public patronage.

The author proposes to publish by subscription. The cost of publication will be fifteen hundred dollars, or more. The book contains about two hundred and fifty 12 mo. pages. It will be brought out in the best style of one of our best American publishers, as to type, paper and binding. The cost of single copies delivered will be \$2 50.

Persons desiring to subscribe can communicate with the undersigned at Raleigh, but subscription lists will be opened at various places of business in Raleigh and other towns in the state. Subscriptions will be required in cash as essential to the success of the enterprise.

Editors who will give this circular a few insertions and forward a copy of their papers containing it to the author, will be furnished with a copy of the book.

The volume will be placed in the hands of the publisher as soon as the author's success is at all assured, and will be issued to subscribers a few weeks thereafter.

E. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Raleigh, N. C.

August 2, 1866.

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to A. W. Crawford for Fifty Dollars which said note was bought by J. H. Bradley as I hold notes on the said J. H. Bradley for that amount and he refuses to settle.

Aug. 8-31. J. J. BRADLEY.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the firm of O. Bartlett & Co., are notified to come forward and make settlement by September Court, or the debts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

-O. BARTLETT & CO.
by R. MOORE & M. A. WHITE.
Aug. 1-11.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE. GRAND

Annual Distribution!

OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association,
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
DEPOT 197 BROADWAY.

An immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for \$1; and in no case they can get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make \$10 a day selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for \$1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars—also, Terms to Agents. Address JAMES HUTCHINGS & CO., Aug. 15-3m, 197 Broadway, N. Y.

Large Capacity, strength and unequalled speed, simplicity and completeness of operation are qualities peculiar to THE NONPAREIL

Washing Machine.

It is a Squeezing Machine constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and the experience derived from five years extensive use in families, hotels and public institutions proves it to be of lasting value to the purchaser.

The manner of operating the Nonpareil, by rotary motion acting on a crank-shaft (with balance-wheel), which moves the plungers alternately, is the simplest, least laborious and most powerful that can be devised for the purpose, and accomplishes the work with the greatest rapidity and the least possible labor.

The great speed with which the machine performs work will be understood from the statement that it is geared to give six strokes of the plungers for one turn of the handle or, when worked leisurely, about four hundred strokes in a minute. Safety to the fabric washed is insured by the entire absence of rubbing.

A girl or boy of fifteen can work the machine and do a week's washing for a family of six or eight persons in two to three hours time; and it may be relied on to cleanse the clothing thoroughly, without assistance from hand rubbing.

Send for free Descriptive Circular and terms to dealers, to whom exclusive right of sale is secured.

OAKLEY & KEATING.
Aug. 15-3m. 184 Water Street, N. Y.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY L. P. ERWIN
Bacon, per lb. 18 a 20 cts.
Butter, " 20 "
Beeswax, " 25 "
Cotton, " 20 "
Chickens, each 10 a 15 "
Eggs, per doz. 10 "
Flour, per lb. 8 a 10 "
Feathers, per lb. 40 "
Peas, per bu. 1 50 "
Rye, " 1 50 "
Wheat, " 2 00 "
Tallow, per lb. 12 "

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES
Bank of Cape Fear, 25
" Charlotte, 16
" Commerce, 11
" Clarendon, 5
" Fayetteville, 7
" Lexington, 15
" Graham, 15
" North Carolina, 36
" Roxboro, 25
" Thomasville, 25
" Wadesboro, 12
" Wilmington, 12
" Washington, 6
" Yanceyville, 5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 13
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, 15
Greensboro Mutual, 15
Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 30
Miners' and Planters' Bank, 15

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GEN. (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.
THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author of a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 214 Seventh st., Richmond, Va.

A Plan to Restore the Mail Services of the South.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.—Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconveniences to which the Southern people are subjected on account of lack of mail facilities. This is, to a very great extent, owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men at the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, (and obtained their approval,) I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either the North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the Extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which, of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 25 per cent. on the annual amount, for carrying the mails on said route or routes. This arrangement will secure the route to the sub-contractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be obtained in the usual way where there is so much competition. My percentage or mileage, or mileage, as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors. The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record. Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2d Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can however give the parties drafts on the sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due; and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were bona fide contractors. In this case the expenses (two and a half per cent) should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would however prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their own hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath, in order that they may obtain these Routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post-Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.
References, (by permission):—G. W. Samson, D. D., L. L. D., President Columbia College; Hon Chas Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM FOR A GUARANTY.
The undersigned, residing at —, State of —, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. —, (if the No. be not given it is not essential,) be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: —
*FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.
The undersigned, postmaster at —, State of —, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated: — [Aug. 1-64t
If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.
[If] Editors throughout the South will please give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is \$2.00.]

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. 606-1 y

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May 20, 1866. 6m.

State of North Carolina.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Equity Court, Spring Term, 1866.

John O. Waters, et al.,
vs
Sarah B. McIntire, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to Sarah B. McIntire, Adeline, George, James, Julius, Thomas, John and Andrew Proctor who are non-residents of the State of North Carolina that they personally be and appear at the Court House in Rutherford County, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition, or in case of failure the same will be set for hearing, ex parte as to them the said Defendants and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. B. Bryan, Clerk of court of Equity for Rutherford County, N. C., at Office in Rutherford County the 3rd Monday in March A. D., 1866.

L. B. BRYAN, C. & M. E.
Rutherford County 17th July, 1866.

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5000 Names

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L. BRANSON, Editor.
Enterprise Office, Raleigh, N. C.

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Selected Poetry.

From the Statesville American.
To My Husband.

FANNIE B.

I kneel beside my spirit's lyre.
And strike the chords that never tire
With yielding strains for thee—
The chords of deep and deathless love
Wrought by angel hands above
And given unto me.

Husband mine, thou hast blessed my life;
Subdued the sorrow and the strife
That beset my weary way;
Every cloud-grief finds a silver lining
In thy precious love, brightly shining
Down upon me day by day.

Thy fond heart is my peaceful home,
Where intruders never dare come
My happiness to mar.
There lives affection's holy flower,
There beams the light of life each hour
But adding star to star.

And like the light in Heaven's sky
Seen when the pulseless world doth lie
Wrapt in sleep from pole to pole,
So burns the star of love for thee,
Calm in its own Eternity
In my immortal soul.

Yes! I love thee! This heart of mine
Is running over with the wine
From affection's purple well,
And I would I had the power
To make thy life like Eden's bower
Ere Eden's angels fell.

May our long disturbed river,
Flow sweetly on where Love forever
Gushes from the fountain head—
There, where the crystal water springs,
Where angels have their golden wings,
We'll forget our hearts' e'er bled.

Whed Death's dark shadows gather round,
With well trimmed lamps may we be found,
Awaiting life's last even—
May He who each the other gave
Grant us one life, one death, one grave
And one Eternal Heaven.

BABY TALK.

Where's ze baby, bess its' art.
Muzzer's little darley boy,
Tum and time into its' art,
Suck its little sugar to toy.

Now we'll take it tidy widy,
Dearest prebush birdy, honey,
Ma won't let it sidy idy,
Cause 'twould hurt her little sonny.

Oh, you pitty sugar plummy,
Does it want its story talky,
So it sall; you ducky tummy,
Let its muzzy see it walky.

My, what ails its sweetest moufy,
Mamma said it's going to ky,
Oney see, its lippeys pouty,
Hushey darley rocky bye.

Does the cabbage mamma eaty,
Make its little tummy ache?
Is its little eyes so sleepy,
Hickup keep it wide awake?

Does it want to see its daddy?
So it shall in little while,
See it trow its tummy paddy,
What does ail ze blessed chile?

Ugh, you naughty pin, go away!
Hushey, deary, go to sleep,
Mamma by her baby stay,
Uggy flies from baby keep.

Missouri is larger than all New England. Illinois would make forty, and Minnesota sixty such States as Rhode Island. Ohio exceeds in extent either Ireland, Scotland or Portugal, and equal Belgium, Switzerland and Scotland together. Missouri is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland; and Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

A good natured fellow, who was nearly eaten out of house and home by the constant visits of his friends, was one day complaining bitterly of the numerous visitors.

The Temperature.—A great many people believe that the further South they go the more intense is the heat. Now, the facts are simply that in this place it is not so warm during the dog days as in New York, and in New Orleans it is not so warm as it is here. In the Crescent city the *Picayune* says they have had a comparatively pleasant summer, free from intense heat. In New Orleans for thirty years, the thermometer has not reached 97 degrees; and although the people there are equally exposed with those of New York, *coup de soleil* is by no means a frequent occurrence. This proves that heat does not increase in intensity as we near the equator; but the difference is that in these sections bordering on the tropics the temperature is more even throughout the year, neither reaching the freezing point in winter nor the broiling point in summer. This should be sufficient to convince those sceptics who fear to come South, because of the intense heat, that they have been all their lives laboring under a radical error. *Newbern Commercial.*

Scientific and useful items.

A good gutta percha cement is made by dissolving gutta percha in chloroform in quantity to make a fluid of honey-like consistence. When spread it will dry in a few moments. Heat the surfaces at a fire or gas flame until softened, and apply them together. Small patches of leather can be thus cemented on boots, etc., so as almost to defy detection, and some shoe-makers employ it with great success for this purpose. It is water-proof, and will answer almost anywhere unless exposed to heat, which softens it.

Housewives can have nice hard butter in summer, without the use of ice, by following this plan: Put a trivet or any open flatthing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivet the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water, turn a common flower pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole of the flower pot with a cork, then drench the flower pot with water, set it in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be very hard at supper time.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* remarking upon the mortality frequently observable among pigs, imputes it to the confinement of sows and their young in close pens. Give them room to roam about a field or pasture and health will be the rule and disease and death the exception.

Aquafortis and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen and sugar and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost all combination of burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen the stomach and the poisonous principle of opium, are found to be of the same materials.

The temperature at 22,000 feet above the sea is about 72½ degrees lower than at the surface, which gives, supposing the decrease to be uniform, a diminution of about one degree for every 303 feet of elevation.

In ascending into the air, the heart beats increase five for the first 3,000 feet, seven more for the next 1,500 feet, eight for the next 1,500, and five for each 1,500 feet of ascent after that. This is an average increase of one beat for each 100 yards of ascent.

The machine now used for copying letters was invented by James Watt, and its introduction was strenuously opposed on the ground that it would facilitate the operations of forgers.

The force of the explosion of gunpowder is greatly increased when the powder is previously heated nearly to its point of decomposition. This may partially account for the bursting of guns after long firing.

In 1850 the daily water supply of London was 44,383,000 gallons, in 1865, 108,000,000, gallons. Of this the law allows 100,000,000 daily to be drawn from the Thames though the amount so taken is really less than this.

—A mulatto and young white lady who eloped from Mobile on Monday were overtaken and brought back. The friend of the young lad took the African to parts unknown. It is believed that they lynched him! His father, who has considerable property, is determined to fully investigate the matter.

—The present pension list of the United States is about \$18,000,000 per annum.

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